

CONGRESS TO END
LONG SESSION AT
10 O'CLOCK TO-DAY

Conference Agreement on
Revenue Bill Approved
by Both Houses.

EXPECTED TO RAISE
ABOUT \$200,000,000

Contains Drastic Provisions for
Retaliation Against Interference
With U. S. Trade.

PROVIDES NUMBER OF TAXES

Gardner Enlivens House With
Bitter Denunciation of Reprisal
Measure.

Senate Takes Recess
Till 8 A. M. To-Day

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The Senate at 12:25 this morning adopted the conference report on the revenue bill without record vote, clearing the way for adjournment of Congress at 10 o'clock.

At 1:07 A. M. the Senate recessed until 8 o'clock. The concurrent resolution for adjournment at 10 o'clock was left on the table for action when the Senate resumes.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Congress will adjourn to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. After nine months devoted to legislation, both houses held protracted sessions to-night to wind up their affairs by approving the conference agreement on the emergency revenue bill to raise approximately \$200,000,000, desired by the administration to meet the extraordinary appropriations for national defense and the Mexican emergency.

Only the physical impossibility of engrossing the revenue measure in time for the President's approval before to-morrow morning prevented final adjournment to-night, despite the warning protests of members of both houses who threatened, but did not execute the threats, to prolong the session by demands for action on measures which were forced over until December.

Leaders of the Senate and House agreed upon a concurrent resolution to adjourn at 10 o'clock in the morning, and scores of members left town on midnight trains, eager to reach their homes for participation in the national political campaign.

The last appropriation measure, the general deficiency bill, was adopted by both houses while waiting for the conference report on the revenue bill, and the Senate ratified the Danish treaty for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. The concurrent resolution to limit campaign expenditures and the immigration bill, which President Wilson had announced he would veto if passed, were put aside, and will be taken up and pressed to a vote early in the December session.

DRASTIC PROVISIONS
FOR RETALIATION

The revenue bill, as it will go to President Wilson for approval to-morrow, contains drastic provisions empowering the President to retaliate against foreign interference with American commerce, creates a non-partisan tariff commission, increases the duties on dyestuffs to encourage their manufacture in the United States, provides means to prevent dumping of cheap foreign-made goods into American markets after the war, and provides for income, inheritance, munitions, corporation stock, liquor and miscellaneous internal revenue taxes.

During the consideration of the report in the Senate, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, protested vigorously against elimination by the conference committee of a retaliatory provision against Canadian control of Pacific Coast fisheries, and Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, criticized the House with bitter denunciation of the retaliatory provision against foreign interference with American commerce.

Mr. Gardner charged Congress with hypocrisy, and his criticisms of the administration aroused the ire of some of the Democrats, two of whom, Representatives Decker, of Missouri, and Cullip, of Indiana, made speeches in reply. Representative Bennett, of New York, Republican, said he disagreed with both Representatives Gardner and Decker, but that there were questions of national honor that arose above partisanship.

Representative Decker, amid rounds of Democratic applause, thanked God that there was in the White House a President who was willing to resort to the sword. He suggested that the views of Mr. Gardner and Mr. Roosevelt were pro-Ally.

ONLY PROTESTS AID
AIMED AT ALLIES

"You claim to be devoted to humanity and to despise commercialism," said Mr. Gardner. "Why don't you pass an amendment refusing American harbors to Germany's interned ships until she repudiates the Lusitania crime? These retaliatory amendments would be looked on as a blow in spite of Germany's ugly cause. What has Congress done? Your only protests have been aimed at the allies, who are fighting our fight and the fight of civilization."

The revenue provisions of the bill include a nominal income tax of 2 per cent with increased surtaxes, an inheritance tax, a tax of 12-1/2 per cent on net profits of munition manufacturers, a license tax of 50 cents on each \$1,000 stock of corporations capitalized in excess of \$50,000, wine, beer and liquor taxes, brokers' taxes, and

(Continued on Third Page.)

Total Appropriations
Reach \$1,626,439,209

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Senator Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, submitted to the Senate to-night a statistical table designed to show that appropriations for general purposes, exclusive of extraordinary defense appropriations, only exceeded general appropriations for 1916 by \$7,877,991. According to his figures, the total appropriations for 1917 aggregate \$1,626,439,209.

The Senate deducted from this extraordinary appropriations for defense aggregating \$508,410,084, leaving the total for current appropriations at \$1,118,029,125, as against a total for 1916 of \$1,110,150,284.

CARTER GLASS LASHES
REPUBLICAN LEADERS

Accuses G. O. P. of Trying to Steal
Credit for New Banking
System.

THEIR IMPUDENCE REBUKED

Because Country Is Entering Campaign, Aldrich Is Set on Pedestal
as Man Who Blazed Way for Federal Reserve Act.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Representative Carter Glass, "legislative father" of the Federal reserve act, in speech in the House to-day, lashed Candidate Hughes, Senators Curtis and Smoot and Representative Mondell, Republicans, for seeking to rob the Democratic party of the credit of drafting the nation's new banking act. Mr. Glass declared it was untrue that the Aldrich National Monetary Commission blazed the way and furnished the pattern for the reserve act.

The Republican Senators and Representative Mondell have inserted speeches in the Congressional Record, in which they declare that the fundamental principles of the new banking and currency act originated with the late Senator Aldrich and his monetary commission. Candidate Hughes took up the suggestion and criticized such statements in some of his campaign speeches.

QUOTES FROM SPEECH
OF SENATOR ALDRICH

Mr. Glass quoted from a speech of the late Rhode Island Senator, delivered on October 15, 1913, before the Academy of Political Science, of New York.

"In that address Senator Aldrich assailed every essential feature of the Federal reserve act," said Mr. Glass. "He attacked the regional organization of the system contrasted to his central bank plan, finding fault with every detail of the scheme of operating divisional banks. He literally screamed at the note-issue provision of the bill, denouncing it with vituperative epithets such as 'nationalism,' 'greenbackism' and 'Bryanism.' He bitterly criticized the establishment of the Federal Reserve Board as an irresponsible central bank, with powers impossibly provided. He denounced the bond-refunding feature, suggesting the possibility of the destruction of the entire national banking system. He condemned the redempt and the redempt requirements as inflationary. He railed at the open-market section. He savagely assailed every reserve feature of the bill, particularly the fundamental idea of withdrawing the reserve funds of the country from the great centers. He said the bill was 'socialistic in its features of government control. He pronounced the bill unconstitutional in its grants of power, finally ascribing paternity of the bill to two Virginians. He appealed to the utterances of John Marshall and Professor George Tucker, friend and biographer of Jefferson, to rebuke these improvident sons of that Commonwealth, who, while they have not ignored the lessons of experience, are apparently afraid to make their legislation conform to its teachings on account of the declarations of a party platform."

RANGES THROUGH WHOLE BILL,
CONDEMNING IT UNSPARINGLY

"Thus the chairman of the Aldrich monetary commission, the author of the Aldrich banking and currency bill for the establishment of a central bank, owned and controlled by bankers, greedily and passionately ranged through every section of the Federal reserve bill, condemning it unsparingly and denouncing every fundamental feature of it intemperately. Scarcely one provision escaped his bitter exhortation.

"And yet this is the man who, because he was a Republican and because a presidential campaign is imminent, we are impudently told now furnished 75 per cent of the Federal reserve act."

Mr. Glass then declared that the successful operation of the Federal reserve system during its existence speaks as a striking refutation of all predictions that the late Senator Aldrich made for it.

WILSON SENDS BEST WISHES

Replies to "Most Cordial Greetings"
From Joint American and Mexican
Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—President Wilson to-day sent to the joint American and Mexican commissioners, in reply to their message sending him "most cordial greetings," the following telegram:

"May I not express to the American and Mexican joint commission my very warm appreciation of the telegram just received, and my profound interest in the tasks of friendship and cooperation to which it is addressing itself, and my confident hope and expectation that its deliberations will be crowned with a success which will long cement the friendship between the two nations?"

SENATE RATIFIES
DENMARK TREATY

Provides for Purchase of Danish
West Indies for
\$25,000,000.

OPPOSITION IS VERY WEAK

Favorable Action at This Session
Strongly Urged by Administration.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The treaty providing for the purchase from Denmark of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000 was ratified by the Senate to-night by more than a two-thirds vote. There was no roll call, and less than half a dozen Senators, including Senators Norris, Jones and Clapp, voted against it.

Favorable action on the treaty at this session of Congress had been strongly urged by the administration, particularly because of the influence it might have upon the situation in Denmark, where the lower house of Parliament has approved it, and a fight is being made for ratification in the upper house.

AMENDMENT TO REDUCE
PURCHASE PRICE DEFEATED

An amendment by Senator Norris to reduce the purchase price from \$25,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and the treaty was approved just as it was signed by Secretary Lansing and Minister Brun in New York on August 4.

Negotiations for the purchase of the islands, a little group east of Porto Rico, have been in progress intermittently for half a century. Because of their strategic value, particularly since the construction of the Panama Canal, the American government has been anxious to acquire them, to prevent the islands from falling into the hands of any foreign power. German interference was credited with blocking negotiations on the subject in 1902, after the United States had ratified a treaty.

Practically nothing was known about the recent conferences between Secretary Lansing and Minister Brun, and there was no announcement of the fact that the negotiations had been renewed until shortly before the pact was signed. Even the terms of the purchase were kept secret until one of the confidential copies of the treaty sent to the Senate had disappeared and its substance published.

IN DENMARK THE TREATY HAS DEVELOPED
A POLITICAL CRISIS THAT MAY RESULT IN
A NEW GENERAL ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT AND REORGANIZATION OF THE
CABINET.

Under the terms of the treaty, Denmark would sell to the United States the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, together with adjacent islands and rocks.

St. Thomas and St. John are a part of the Virgin Islands, so named by Christopher Columbus. St. Thomas, an important coaling station and depot of trade with an excellent harbor, is twelve miles long, east and west, and from one to three miles broad. The only article of export is bay rum.

St. John is eight miles long, east and west, and of irregular breadth. Its area is about forty square miles. It occupies an excellent position near St. Thomas, and its port of Coral Bay, on the east side, is said to be the best harbor of refuge from cyclones in the Antilles.

ST. CROIX, ALSO NAMED BY COLUMBUS,
IS NINETEEN MILES LONG, OF IRREGULAR
BREADTH, AND CONTAINS 51,890 ACRES, OF
WHICH OVER 16,000 ACRES ARE DEVOTED
TO THE CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.

Christiansted, commonly called the Basin, is the capital city of the Danish West Indies, and is situated at the head of an inlet on the north side of St. Croix. There are harbors at the capital, and at Frederiksted is the second largest town.

The islands are inhabited mostly by free negroes, engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE
TO CONSIDER NEGOTIATIONS

COPENHAGEN, September 7 (via London).—The proposal of the Conservative party for the appointment of a parliamentary committee of thirty members to consider the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was agreed to to-night by the representatives of various parties in the Rigsdag, after a lengthy meeting. The representatives also agreed to the Conservative proposal for a plebiscite under the new constitution when the committee makes its report.

No agreement, however, has yet been reached concerning the formation of a coalition Cabinet. That matter will be discussed at another meeting of the representatives to-morrow.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

ROTTERDAM, September 7 (via London).—The small Norwegian steamship Rilda has been sunk. The crew was saved.

The Rilda was of 313 tons gross, 144 feet long, and built at Preston in 1883.

MRS. O. P. RENNOLDS
COMMITTS SUICIDE

Shoots Herself Through Head in
Room at Guerrant
Hotel.

CAME HERE FOR TREATMENT

Leaves Husband at Station
While She Buys Pistol and
Cartridges.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

While police were scouring the city parks and suburban districts yesterday afternoon, and O. P. Rennolds was searching Hollywood Cemetery for his wife, who, it had been reported, was contemplating suicide, Ellen Herbert, a colored maid in the Guerrant Hotel, Third and Main Streets, entered the front room on the second floor of the hotel and stumbled over the body of Mrs. Rennolds. A jagged hole through her temple and a pistol that lay on the floor at her side told of suicide.

Police Headquarters was notified of the finding of the body, and John Hooper, keeper of Hollywood Cemetery, learned the details from Bertillon Operator Tolson. Hooper met Rennolds as he was leaving the cemetery yesterday afternoon, and he told him that his wife had been shot.

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Last night he was unable to give any definite reason for his wife's desire to take her life. "She was very religious," he told the police, "and at times her religious enthusiasm bordered closely on the fanatical. My wife was of an exceedingly nervous temperament, and this had been accentuated by eye trouble and other ills. When her eyes gave her the most trouble, she seemed to become more fanatical about religion, and I fear her act was the result of pain and worry about her eyes, resulting in an uncontrollable attack of nervousness."

LEFT HUSBAND AT STATION
TO BUY PISTOL AND CARTRIDGES

Mrs. Rennolds, who was forty-three years old and the mother of three children, had been experiencing trouble with her eyes for some time. She had come to Richmond some months ago for treatment, and yesterday, accompanied by her husband, she left her home at Fredericks Hall and started to Richmond to see an oculist. They took the train at Bumpass and arrived here at 1:15 o'clock. The trip was without incident, and Mrs. Rennolds appeared to be in her usual spirits.

At Main Street Station, Mrs. Rennolds asked her husband to wait for her a few minutes until she could wash her face in the washroom. Rennolds waited until nearly 2 o'clock, and when she still failed to appear, went in search of her. He could not locate her in the station, and decided that she might have gone to the place of Hening & Nuckolls, 1438 East Main Street, where both were well known. Mr. Rennolds was unable to say whether his wife had gone into the washroom or directly to the street.

HEARING INFORMED RENNOLDS THAT
HIS WIFE HAD NOT BEEN THERE, BUT THAT
HE HAD RECEIVED AN INQUIRY FROM HENING
& NUCKOLLS, SPORTING GOODS DEALERS
AT THIRTEENTH AND MAIN STREETS, AS TO
THE VALUE OF MRS. RENNOLDS'S CHECK
A FEW MINUTES BEFORE. THE FIRM HAD
INFORMED MR. HENING THAT MRS. RENNOLDS
HAD PURCHASED A PISTOL AND SIX
CARTRIDGES THERE, AND THEY HONORED HER
CHECK UPON THE STATEMENT OF MR. HENING.

MRS. RENNOLDS HAD NO MONEY IN
HER POCKET AND SECURED A CAR TICKET
FROM THE SPORTING GOODS DEALERS, TAKING
A WESTBOUND CAR.

Mr. Hening informed Rennolds that his wife had not been there, but that he had received an inquiry from Hening & Nuckolls, sporting goods dealers at Thirteenth and Main Streets, as to the value of Mrs. Rennolds's check a few minutes before. The firm had informed Mr. Hening that Mrs. Rennolds had purchased a pistol and six cartridges there, and they honored her check upon the statement of Mr. Hening.

Mrs. Rennolds had no money in her pocket and secured a car ticket from the sporting goods dealers, taking a westbound car.

HUSBAND SEARCHES
PARKS AND CEMETERIES

Fearing for the safety of his wife, Mr. Rennolds accepted Mr. Hening's invitation to use his automobile, and, after requesting the police to keep a close watch for Mrs. Rennolds, he went to search the parks in the West End. Reservoir Park was one of the first visited, and after a tour of the suburbs the husband turned to Hollywood Cemetery, where he informed Mr. Hooper of his search, and went on to look through the grounds.

In the meantime, Mrs. Rennolds had proceeded uptown to the Guerrant Hotel. She had stopped there when in Richmond for treatment before and was assigned to room No. 59, adjoining the parlor and the front room on the second floor. Mrs. Rennolds arrived at the hotel shortly after 2 o'clock and, securing a handful of stationery in the lobby, proceeded at once to her room. A call for ice water was sent down by Mrs. Rennolds about 3 o'clock and was answered. While in the lobby and in her room, Mrs. Rennolds appeared collected and not to be laboring under any excitement. She attracted no particular attention.

CL. C. PETTIT, MANAGER OF THE HOTEL,
WAS READING IN THE LOBBY SHORTLY AFTER
3 O'CLOCK WHEN HE HEARD A REPORT THAT
HE HAD THOUGHT CAME FROM THE STREET. HE
LOOKED OUT AND SAW A CROWD STANDING
ABOUT AN AUTOMOBILE AND, THINKING
THERE HAD BEEN A BLOW-OUT, RETURNED
TO HIS READING.

It was about 4:30 o'clock when guests were sent to a room close to that occupied by Mrs. Rennolds. A glass was missing from this room, and Ellen Herbert, the maid, remembered there were two glasses in room No. 59. She found the door unlocked, with the key on the outside, and entered immediately.

Mr. Palmer told Mr. McCormick something that made the latter feel confident that it would be worth while to try for the electoral vote of the Keystone State. The national chairman asserted that "if we could get Pennsylvania, New York would not be necessary for us to win." He added, "That does not mean that we are not going to carry New York, for I believe we are."

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BODY IS FOUND ON FLOOR
IN ROOM AT GUERRANT HOTEL.

Lying on the floor with face upturned and feet bent, a few inches from the wall door, was the body of Mrs. Rennolds. The sight of the gaping wound in her temple and the pistol at her side sent the maid screaming from the room. Mr. Pettit was notified, and he telephoned Police Headquarters. Coroner Taylor was summoned and arrived at the hotel shortly. The body was ordered to be removed.

(Continued on Second Page.)

TO MUSTER OUT MEN
BACK FROM BORDER

Guardsmen Returned by Recent
Order Will Be Demobilized
at Once.

AFFECTS 15,000 SOLDIERS

Troops Still in State Camps
Probably Will Be Sent to
Patrol Line.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Orders were issued by the War Department to-day for the discharge from Federal service as soon as practicable of twelve National Guard regiments, comprising about 15,000 men recently withdrawn to their home States from the Mexican border and a number of smaller organizations of some 1,500 college and university students.

Orders for the mustering out of additional units are expected to follow in the near future. The next regiment to leave the Federal service will be the Fourteenth New York Infantry, which will go as soon as its members are freed from danger of paratyphoid contagion. A number of cases of the disease already have been reported in that regiment, and it will be held as a matter of precaution in the camp until the infection has been eradicated. Surgeon-General Gorgas said to-day a vigorous campaign against the disease was being waged, and he expected to see it stamped out promptly. A special paratyphoid serum is being manufactured, and special precautions are taken to prevent the infection from spreading.

GUARDSMEN STILL IN CAMPS
TO BE DISPATCHED TO BORDER

There are about 40,000 guardsmen still in State mobilization camps, and these probably will be dispatched to the border very soon to relieve men now serving there. Secretary Baker favors giving all the State troops a chance for the training to be acquired on the patrol line.

To-day's orders were construed by some officials as a preliminary move to the withdrawal of General Pershing's regulars from Mexico. Officers of the general staff insisted, however, that the release of the guardsmen resulted principally from the improving conditions on the border.

THE ORIGINAL ORDER FOR ALL GUARDSMEN
IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE TO MOVE TO THE
BORDER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, ALTHOUGH
HELD IN ABEYANCE BY GENERAL FUNSTON'S
REQUEST, RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT
WHEN THE RAILROAD STRIKE WAS IMMINENT,
HAS NOT BEEN REVOKED. SECRETARY BAKER
IS EXPECTED TO LIFT THE SUSPENSION
SHORTLY AND PERMIT TROOPS WAITING IN
MOBILIZATION CAMPS TO MOVE AS SOON
AS THEY ARE READY.

THE ORDER RELEASING THE COLLEGE MEN
REQUIRES THEM TO GO TO THEIR HOME
MOBILIZATION CAMPS FOR MUSTERING OUT
AND RESUMING THEIR STATUS IN THE STATE
GUARD.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department official announcement was made in the following statement:

"The Secretary of War directs that all the organizations of the National Guard in the Federal service recently ordered from the border to their respective mobilization camps, be mustered out of the Federal service as soon as practicable, and returned to their normal status of National Guard troops, except in the case of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, which is to be held in service at its mobilization camp pending the prevalence in that regiment of paratyphoid."

"As soon as it can be safely done, this regiment also will be mustered out. Similar precaution should be taken with any other organization returning from the border suffering from any infection or which is under suspicion of being infected."

The plan for the mustering out of the regiments will be executed under the various departmental commanders within whose jurisdiction these organizations are placed. In many instances, where there is no reason to hold them because of disease infection, the mustering out will be done immediately.

It is expected that all the organizations except the Fourteenth New York will be mustered out as soon as the necessary routine is concluded.

THE REGIMENTS AFFECTED BY THE ORDER
ARE THE FIRST LOUISIANA INFANTRY; SECOND,
FOURTEENTH AND SEVENTY-FIRST NEW
YORK INFANTRY; FIRST AND FOURTH NEW
JERSEY INFANTRY; FOURTH MARYLAND
INFANTRY; FIRST AND SECOND ILLINOIS
INFANTRY; FIRST AND THIRD MISSOURI
INFANTRY; FIFTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY;
THIRD OREGON INFANTRY, AND SECOND
WASHINGTON INFANTRY.

HOPEFUL OF PENNSYLVANIA

Democratic Chairman Thinks It May
Be Worth While to Fight for
Keystone State.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 7.—Democratic National Chairman McCormick conferred with former Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer to-day, and afterwards declared that he and Mr. Palmer thought the Democrats could carry Pennsylvania.

Mr. McCormick added that he would take a look to-morrow into his home State and see if it were possible to make it nationally Democratic for the first time since nobody knows when.

Mr. Palmer told Mr. McCormick something that made the latter feel confident that it would be worth while to try for the electoral vote of the Keystone State. The national chairman asserted that "if we could get Pennsylvania, New York would not be necessary for us to win." He added, "That does not mean that we are not going to carry New York, for I believe we are."

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Police Hear of Plot
to Blow Up Subway

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 7.—A plot to blow up the subway at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning was reported to the police to-night. The plotters, it was said, intended to plant three bombs. One was to be exploded in the tube beneath the East River.

As a result every entrance to the subway and every platform is guarded by uniformed and plainclothes policemen.

The police have instructions to examine every bundle brought into the subway.

The informant said he was riding downtown in a Ninth Avenue elevated train when his attention was attracted to three men in earnest conversation. From their remarks he soon gathered that they were strikers. He heard one of the men tell his companions that he (the speaker) had just left a conference of strikers, where, he said, all plans were complete for blowing up the subway. The striker said three bombs were to be exploded, designating the points at which two of them were to be set off.

The man who overheard, according to the police, lost no time in leaving the train and getting to a telephone.

Service Almost Normal
ON NEW YORK CAR LINES

Subway and Elevated Trains Being
Operated on Regular
Schedules.

SURFACE SYSTEM AFFECTED

Shouts, President of Interborough,
Declares Strike Is Failure—Dis-
orders Result in Only Minor In-
juries to Few Persons.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, September 7.—Subway and elevated transportation lines on Manhattan Island were being operated to-night on what officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said were virtually normal schedules, although it was admitted that service on the surface lines of the New York Railways Company was seriously affected by the traction strike called last night.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough, issued a statement late to-day in which he said the strike was a failure, and that if police protection continued as good as it had been throughout the day, the city was assured of normal transportation facilities.

Disorders that occurred in various parts of the city resulted in only minor injuries to a few persons, according to police reports.

Disruption of service on surface lines diverted much of their usual traffic to the elevated and subway lines, and during the rush hours this evening there was considerable congestion.

Mayor Mitchell arrived from the Plattsburg Training Camp, and with Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission, to-morrow will take up the strike situation.

William H. Fitzgerald, organizer of the Amalgamated Association, and Frank H. Dole, general manager of the Interborough, testified at a hearing on the strike before the Public Service Commission.

Failure of the union to tie up the subway and elevated lines is attributed by some men to the fact that thousands of strike-breakers, congregated here and in near-by cities in preparation for the threatened nationwide railway strike, were available to the Interborough.

FRENCH AIRMEN BUSY

Take Active Part in Recent Operations on the Somme.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PARIS, September 7.—The French aerial service took an active part in the recent actions on the Somme front, says a French official statement. In air fights yesterday, two German machines were brought down by French pilots and four other German aeroplanes were forced to descend in damaged condition. The statement says: "Aviation: Our air service took an active part in the actions of the past days on the Somme front, watching the movements of enemy infantry, carrying out bombardments in the rear of the German lines, and attacking with machine guns troops on the march. Our machines, armed with guns repeatedly bombarded the enemy's trenches."

"During air fights which took place yesterday, two machines were brought down by our pilots. One fell in the direction of Guendecourt and the other in the neighborhood of Brie-en-Santerre. Four other German machines were forced to descend damaged."

WILSON SIGNS SHIP BILL

Authorizes Organization of Corporations to Buy or Lease Vessels and Put Them in Trade.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—President Wilson to-day signed the shipping bill, which authorizes organization of a corporation or corporations with capitalization of not more than \$50,000,000 to buy or lease ships, and put them in trade if they cannot be leased for operation to private capital.

SCHOOL OPENING DELAYED

Georgetown Officials Follow Lead of
Washington Authorities in
Postponing Date.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7.—Georgetown University officials to-day decided to postpone the opening of their undergraduate school from September 13 to October 2, because of the infantile paralysis menace. The capital's school will not open until October 2 for the same reason. The regular time is September 13.

FRENCH CAPTURE
GERMAN TRENCHES
IN SOMME REGION

Bring Front Forward in
Alignment With Newly
Acquired Line.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS
CONTINUE DURING DAY

In Galicia, Russian Forces Still
Are Actively in Quest of
Lemberg.

FIGHTING IN HALICZ SECTOR

Germans and Bulgarians Take Tur-
tukai Fortress From
Roumanians.

LONDON, September 7.—The infantry of the belligerents in the Somme region of France was inactive to-day, except south of the river, where the French, to the east of Denicourt, captured elements of trenches from the Germans, and brought forward their front more in alignment with their newly acquired line running through Bellow-en-Santerre and Bery-en-Santerre.

The day, however, was a continuation of the violent bombardments which always precede attempts at fresh advances by the entente allies.

In addition, great aerial activity was shown by French and British aerial squadrons in bombarding points of vantage behind the German lines.

South of the Somme, no violent was the French artillery fire that under it the Germans were unable to make their customary counterattacks, according to Paris.

The Germans are heavily shelling the French in the old first-line German trenches, a mile in length, between the Vaux-Chapelle region, and the town of Chenois, in the Verdun sector, which were taken by the French on Wednesday night.

In Galicia, the Russians are still actively in quest of Lemberg, keeping up their pressure against the Austro-German forces westward from the regions of Brzezany and Halicz. Near Brzezany, the Russians have driven back the Germans from fortified positions, and advanced to the Naravinka River, a tributary of the Gnila Lipa, and at some points have crossed the stream. Near Halicz, the railway line has been cut by the Russians, who now are heavily bombarding Halicz, which, although in flames, the forces of the central powers are still stubbornly defending.

RETREATS ADMITTED
BY BERLIN AND VIENNA

In Wednesday's fighting in the Halicz sector, 5,645 officers and men of the Teutonic allies were made prisoner. Both Berlin and Vienna admit retreats between the Zlota Lipa and Diester Rivers.

Likewise, Vienna concedes a retreat of the Austrian forces before the Roumanians near Olah Topliza, in Eastern Transylvania, twenty miles from the Roumanian border. The retreat was made in the face of a threatened enveloping movement. To the southwest of this same region the Roumanians have occupied the Geyevro-Ditro-Orsova pass.

In the capture of Turtukai fortress the Germans and Bulgarians took more than 20,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns, according to Berlin. Bukharest says the fighting in this vicinity is of great violence, and that the losses on both sides have been heavy.

The Russians in Turkish Armenia near Ognot continue to drive the Turks from their strong mountain defenses, according to Petrograd, and also have put down a Turkish offensive west of Erzingan. On the Macedonian front and in the Austro-Italian theater, the fighting is still being done mainly by means of artillery.

In German East Africa, two additional ports—Kilwa Kivine and Kilwa Kisiwani, south of Dar-es-Salaam—have surrendered to the British.

AUSTRIANS WITHDRAW
BEFORE ROUMANIANS

VIENNA, September 7 (via London).—Austrian troops have withdrawn before a threatened Roumanian envelopment to the heights west of Olah Topliza, south of Idrna Vatra, and twenty miles west of the Roumanian border, says the official statement issued to-day by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters to-day. On the Russian front the Austrian troops between the Zlota Lipa and the Diester Rivers also have been withdrawn.

The statement follows:

"Roumanian front: Near Olah Topliza (at the junction of the Maros and Topliza Rivers), to avoid a threatened envelopment, our troops have been withdrawn to the heights west of the town."

"Turkish front: In connection with the fighting described yesterday between the Zlota Lipa and the Diester our troops have been removed to prepared positions."

ROUMANIAN FORTESS
OF TURTKUKAI CAPTURED

BEIRUT, September 7 (via London).—More than